

Rugby: champions known

The national rugby championship is drawing to a close. The Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy team, who have won the title with two more games to go, have been taking it easy in training of late. This is their eighth such title to date and all these years they have been guided by head coach Yevgeny Antonov.

This was the most strenuous season for me yet, he said. Our side faced such a stiff competition for the first time. The final eight-strong sides had no obvious underdogs. The toughest opposition came from Slavia, the Second Moscow watch factory, who made it impossible for us to win the title such earlier than we have been doing. These were a time when we were ten points ahead of the nearest opponents but this advantage slipped to just one. I am thinking now of ways to eliminate the shortcomings which transpired in our games against Slavia.

Antonov also said that his team would stick to its style based on speed, efficiency,



Air Force Academy team beat Moscow Pili 18-7 to win the national title. Photo by Sergei Proskov

technical mastery and flexible tactics. Four of his charges have been invited to the national squad — the European championship silver medalists.

On October 20 they will play their first away game in the new championship against Romania and host Italy on November 10 in Moscow.

John McEnroe — the most unpopular champion

Triple Wimbledon winner John McEnroe is the most unpopular champion among his compatriots, according to the Parisian "L'Equipe".

A survey conducted by the "USA Today" newspaper revealed that 31 per cent of the polled felt offended by McEnroe's malconduct during the matches. Another 25 per cent admitted they were also offended by the "silly" conduct though would rather consider it as some "spectacle".

The Soviet men and women's volleyball teams have won the European titles in Holland. At right the captain of the men's team Vyacheslav Zaitsev, with the cup. Telephoto AP-TASS



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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Cups for the GDR, U.S.

US sportswomen and GDR sportswomen won the three-day finals of the world athletic cup to Canberra. Winding up the event with a beautiful "winning chord", taking on the final day all the five events (two with new world records by Maria Koch to the 400 m — 47.80 sec and the quartet of sprinters in the 4x100 relay — 41.37), the GDR totalled 121 points. The USSR is to second place with 105.5 points, followed by Europe with 88, America with 62.5, the US with 61, Oceania with 52, Asia with 42 and Africa with 41 points.

The US men's team won with 123 points. The USSR placed second with 115 points, followed by the GDR with 114, Europe 97.5, Africa 81, America 80, Oceania 65 and Asia 39.5 points. The Soviet teams, which placed second in the fourth such cup, proved their good reputation at this high point of the



Olga Gavrilova of the USSR won the women's javelin with a 68 m 80 cm throw in the world athletics cup. Photo AP-TASS

Athletes in the drive for peace

Ever more athletes are joining the fight against the arms race. Today one would be hard pressed to name all the peace marches, congresses and other events staged by them.

The Initiative "Athletes for Peace, Against Nuclear Missiles" launched in West Germany several years back has turned into a powerful organization. Its members were recently elected to the political and public figure, head of the

leading West German opposition party, Willy Brandt.

The chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany voiced his party's support for the movement, which is preparing to hold a Dortmund on October 19 an international forum of athletes from many countries, including the Soviet Union. Among those who met Brandt were rowing Olympic champion Horst Meyer and former basketball star Birgit Petkili.

season, chief coach Igor Ovanetsky told a TASS correspondent.

World cup records were broken 14 times by athletes during the three days, among them Soviet athletes — Gulka, Tark and Kolomoitenko — who won their respective events. Second placed Chistyakov and Vlasov also broke records.

Issues to be solved in December

FIFA President Jose Baraja said on arrival in Mexico recently that his intention would give a final verdict in December on whether the world cup finals will be held in Mexico or moved elsewhere because of the recent devastating earthquake.

During his stay Havelange will visit the stadiums in the capital expected to host some of the games, including the opening and the final matches. His trip's main objective is to find out the stadiums' readiness for the future games and the post-quake condition. Press reports on this score are extremely confusing.

Mexican Government spokesman have repeatedly stressed that the quake failed to damage either the stadiums or the town and that the country was prepared to stage the championships.

But Havelange believes only a personal inspection can provide an accurate picture.

As originally planned, the championship is to kick off on May 30, 1986.

KOECK KILLED IN A CAR CRASH

One of Belgium's top footballers Koek died in a car crash on a highway between Antwerp and Brussels. He was 30.

Apart from being a talented player he was a writer, a striker. He twice won the national title and the European cup on three occasions with Anderlecht. More recently he joined Italian Inter.

Starting his career at 16, he was on the national team for 100 matches. He played for Belgium in the 1982 Spain World Cup and to last year's European national to France.

According to the team's head coach Guy Thys, he was the team's top man over the past five years. He was priming for a move with Inter, which would determine his fate to the World Cup finals in Mexico.



Vladimir McMillan

STRONGHOLD OF NIGHTFUL STRUGGLE

The Soviet people are now living to peace with all states, to mutual understanding and cooperation with the Soviet Union as a step towards genuine political and economic independence.

his return from a trip to the USSR. Since its inception the USSR has been a reliable stronghold of the rightful struggle of the oppressed peoples who have been struggling for their liberation and cooperation with the Soviet Union as a step towards genuine political and economic independence.



Boris Stavlitsky, "Leon, 1921". Vladimir Yurkin, "We Bring the World Creative Work and Peace".

Price 5 kopeks



Boris Stavlitsky, "Leon, 1921". Vladimir Yurkin, "We Bring the World Creative Work and Peace".

Works of Moscow artists on display

An exhibition of works by Moscow artists has opened at the Central Art Club, 10/14 Krymskaya Embankment. Among the works are paintings and drawings, monumental painting and sculpture, theatre and film sets, decorative and applied art and designs, as well as posters. The show is devoted to the 27th CPSU Congress. On display are over 3,000 items by more than one thousand authors done within the past five years. Some of the works are displayed in the exhibition halls in 11 Kuznetsky Most St, 7/9 Bogoyavlenskaya St, 10 Remizova St, and 65 Vavilova St.

CPSU Central Committee Calls

SOVIET NEWSPAPERS HAVE PUBLISHED CALLS BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON THE EVE OF THE 68TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION.

They outline the major tasks facing the Soviet people in advancing the national economy, science, culture and socialist democracy.

The Central Committee stresses that the Soviet foreign policy is aimed at promoting lasting peace and security of nations and at maintaining broad international cooperation. The Communist Party welcomes the unity, cooperation and the strengthening of links among socialist countries and their unshakable resolve to consolidate and uphold the gains of socialism as well as peace on Earth. The Calls urge the peoples of the world to:

→ consolidate the unity of world socialism, the international proletarian and national liberation movement;

→ resolutely fight against imperialist policy of aggression and violence;

→ demand the cessation of aggressive acts by the United States against Nicaragua;

→ seek the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and an end to territorial intervention in the affairs of Arab countries;

→ demand an end to the acts of aggression against independent African states and work for the elimination of the apartheid system in South Africa;

→ work towards the attainment of independence for the people of Namibia;

→ intensify the efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, prevent the arms race from spilling into outer space, stop it here on Earth and seek complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

The Communist Party of the USSR urges the peoples of Europe to:

→ fight for lasting peace and cooperation in Europe and a return to détente, and

→ seek elimination of chemical weapons in Europe.

The Calls also state that ensuring peace and security in Asia is the task of all the peoples of Asia.

→ Let us join our efforts in order to turn Asia and the Pacific into a zone of peace, good neighbourliness and cooperation.

How Salyut-7 was brought back to life

Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Georgi Grechko, who visited the crippled Salyut-7 station, recently spoke at a press conference at the USSR Foreign Ministry press centre.

For me, everything started with my selection as member of

FACTS and EVENTS

Bill Nelson, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, has spoken in favour of greater scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States. In particular, exploration of space.

Profound gratitude for the timely and efficient help given to Ethiopia by the socialist countries in the protracted drought has been expressed by a member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Commissioner of Relief and Rehabilitation Development, Wolde Giorgis.

The US State Department and the American Embassy in Panama have developed and begun implementing large-scale subversive operations aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country and neutralizing efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement. This was stated at a conference here by the Soviet Union as a step towards genuine political and economic independence.

a crew formed other communication with the station had broken down and it ran out of control, said Vladimir Dzhanibekov. No one could reconcile himself to the idea that the station, which was still in a workable condition, was irretrievably lost. The consensus was that the station had to be reactivated, which meant that a crew had to go to its rescue.

He spoke of the way they docked with the station. That, he stressed, proved it was possible to approach disabled satellites for inspection, repair and maintenance work. It has special urgency in solving the problem of rescuing the crew of a manned spaceship unable to get back to Earth due to on-board system failures.

Earthquake shakes Central Asia

A severe earthquake shook parts of Tajikistan at 7 p.m. Moscow time on October 13. The "Dushanbe" seismic station reports that the epicentre was 230 kilometres north-east of the Tajik capital, Dushanbe, and 400 kilometres east of Leninabad. The tremor was felt in the cities of Dushanbe, Khatlon and Nurek, and in the villages of the mountainous region. The heaviest devastation occurred on the outskirts of the town of Khatlon where adobe houses were destroyed. In the nearby villages, an asphalt motorway was washed off by an avalanche.

The earthquake caused damage to industrial, administrative buildings, dwelling apartments as well as social, cultural and service establishments in Khatlon itself and in the Khatlon Region. A number of people were killed or wounded. With rescue teams continuing their operations, all necessary assistance is being given to the victims.

Tremors were also been felt in the neighbouring republic of Uzbekistan. Five-point tremors have been registered in Tashkent and the Pergar'ye valley in Samarkand. In the region, registered three to four points.

Handwritten text in a box on the right margin.

Round the Soviet Union

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED TYPES OF TRANSPORT WERE DISCUSSED AT A RECENT ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW. It summed up efforts to develop and introduce continuous and advanced types of transport like pipeline, hydro- and pneumotransport, conveyor, and monorail transport.

AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM DEDICATED TO THE STUDY OF EVOLUTION OF GLACIER SYSTEMS AND OF THE FORMATION OF SPRING AND FLOODS HAS CONCLUDED IN ALMA-ATA, CAPITAL OF KAZAKHSTAN. Specialists from socialist and other countries discussed the functioning of glacier flows to improve irrigated farming and hydropower engineering, as well as ways to guard against them.

A SHOW JUST OPENED IN TBILISI IS ABOUT THE GEORGIAN CAPITAL TBILISI, ONE OF THE OLDEST PLACES IN THIS COUNTRY AND HOW IT WILL LOOK LIKE IN THE YEAR 2000. It features scale models of buildings and residential areas in the years ahead, and specimens of materials and structures to be used in building them.

Spiral escalators

New Soviet escalators for public buildings and residential houses have been designed on the principle of tape spirals. Preliminary calculations instill confidence in the excessive possibilities of the new equipment. Its mounting by sections makes it possible to equip with self-moving stairs structures of any height. This makes construction simpler and cheaper, gives originality to interiors.

Besides, a double-speed escalator is being designed: at rush hours it will move quicker. The Soviet Union exports escalators. They are used in the Metro of Prague, Budapest and Helsinki. It is expected that they will also be delivered to Cuba and Bulgaria, where Metro constructions are planned in the capitals with Soviet technical assistance.

FIRST SOVIET SOLAR STATION

By the end of this century major solar power stations can be built in the southern regions of the USSR to compete with the more traditional thermal and nuclear projects.

The construction of the country's first experimental solar station, rated at five thousand kilowatts, has been completed in the Crimea. This figure, however, pales in comparison with the importance of the new station for the future of the entire solar power engineering in the Soviet Union. Its operation will help obtain information essential for the construction of effective stations rated in tens and hundreds of thousands of kilowatts.

The experience gained in the designing and erection of the first solar station has helped specialists to come out with new projects which use both solar energy and fuel in preference to purely solar stations. At the present stage of solar energy development such projects are most efficient and profitable. Next, solar engineers are expected to build a similar project rated at 300,000 kilowatts. In fact, work on the project has already begun. It will be located in the Central Asian steppe not far from the new Uzbek town of Teltimardzhan. The use of original solutions and optimization of the entire technological system will, in the view of specialists, make specific capital investment in the Uzbek station even lower than in the Crimea project. The electricity will cost only one-thirtieth as much to generate.



The tower of this first Soviet solar project in the Crimea is 80 metres tall.

GIANT COAL MINING SYSTEM

The production of the USSR's most powerful coal-mining system has been completed at the Karaganda association of mining equipment in Kazakhstan. Its first sample has been dispatched to one of the mines in the Kuznetsk coal basin.

The whole assembled system can be seen only underground. In the minehole, 80 steel sections, put in line, will make an iron-clad, 120-metre corridor with a coal seam instead of walls. A cutter-loader moves along it on rails and in each operation it "shaves off" coal weighing dozens of tonnes. As soon as the cutter-loader moves forward it is followed by sections of stulls.

The new machine helps even experienced miners. The upper visor of its protective panel

stalls rises as high as live metres. This is the height of the giant machine which makes it possible to cut coal in the thick layers.

Karaganda experts have since long been specializing in the production of heavy-coal-mining systems: their operation is a convincing proof that the road chosen is correct.

The production of the fundamentally new system started at the Karaganda mining machine works five years ago. Its main merit is the ability to hold out against the strongest pressure. Tests have shown that the machine operates quietly when the pressure per square metre of its surface is 130 tonnes. Figuratively speaking, one can put on such of its sections 2-3 loaded railway cars.

The new machine helps even experienced miners. The upper visor of its protective panel

'MECHANICAL' HOUSE-PAINTER

Painting work on ships will be speeded up by means of Yantar outfit, the production of which has started at the experimental plant of the Black Sea shipping line.

On ships where Yantar operates, there is no cloud of caustic aerosol dust. The paint is pressed out by compressed air through a nozzle tightly squeezed to the hull, filling all the cracks on its surface. There is also no longer the need to make preliminary priming. The work which formerly took a week, is now fulfilled in one day.

The Topaz outfit, meant for use in docks, also operates on the same principles. All devices in the series of "mechanical painters" consume about 25 per cent less materials.

GOOD TRADITION

There are many people in this country who can read German. That is why there are so many visitors these days to the All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature, where the book and illustration show, "Cultural links between the GDR and the USSR", has opened a week of GDR books.

This holding of such book weeks is now a good tradition in cultural relations between our nations, sold GDR embassy adviser Wolfgang Baizien. It opened on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the GDR and is held under the sign of this historic event. Soon, on November 7, we will mark yet another occasion, the 10th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and understanding between our nations.

The show featuring items from private collections and Moscow public libraries, has different editions of works by favorite German classical authors like Schiller, Goethe, Heine, Hoffmann, etc. Of contemporary literature special interest focuses on a six-volume edition of works by Anna Seghers. A total of 986 books of prose, poetry, dramaturgy from the GDR with a circulation of 55.4 million, copies have been published in this country and translated into languages of the Union republics.

No less interest surrounds books on vital issues of the activities of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, works by the country's political and state figures and scholars. The total editions of works of political and socio-economic literature is nearly 15 million copies.

There is considerable effort in this country towards the publication of books on natural sciences, technology, agriculture and medicine in the GDR. According to figures from the All-Union Book Chamber, over the past 35 years the USSR has put out 2,686 books and brochures by GDR authors with a total press run of 98.3 million copies.

From October 14 to 31 book shows will be held in 20 cities, and big literary show-sales for the country's various branches of knowledge will be organized in major bookshops in Moscow.

to visit



MUSKOV

restoration work has been carried out on the famous and pack edition. The staircase was built in 18th century, as can be seen in the mirror as a glittering and elegant. The first section of the staircase, associated with Muskov, is a selection of pastel

shades for all the basic structures of the ensemble. Fresh paints have been restored on the fronts of the Italian and Dutch houses, of the Hermitage.

The external appearance of the estate has been brought closer to the time of its construction (17th century). A masterpiece of landscape architecture in the wonderful regular park,

which became possible to reproduce by studying many preserved drawings. It was held on the principles of stage sets. From each new point opens a view of the palace, the Italian house or green terraces.

In the museum one can see engravings of 1779. Comparing them with the present-day view of the ensemble, one is fascinated at seeing how carefully its artistic peculiarities were restored. Today the grotto looks just as it did on the ancient engraving.

Photos by Andrei Knyozov

Hata's friends

between man and the animal kingdom. At the Moscow circus Japanese TV journalists filmed, chests of Marine Mayevskaya, in Sochi — the hippo of Toki Akhundov and the "animal circus" of Filatov, in Kirovskaya — the tiger of Nikolai Pavlenko, and in Bryansk — the polar bears of Alexander Denisov.

I was very content with my first trip to the Soviet Union and I hope that it won't be the last, said Dr. Hata. I was very pleased to meet people who devotedly love animals. The methods and aims which they set themselves are different. But people for ever brought up in different ways. I am convinced that audiences will like the film made in the USSR.

Not long ago, a group of researchers used a computer to examine folk tunes. Whereas previously folk songs were grouped together in archives and oil sorts of publications only according to their subjects, it has now become possible to classify them by their musical features.

If a symphony by so enigmatic composer is found in the archives, a computer may also come in handy to identify the notes.

Russian mosaic museum

The Resurrection Church in Leningrad is one of the most original buildings in the centre of the city. Recently, restorers completed their work on the mosaic beneath its main dome. They chose the correct colours from a range of twenty-eight thousand hues and tints. The mosaic bits are made of special glass, the recipe and technology for the manufacture of which were devised by glass-making specialists.

The Resurrection Church, built nearly a century ago in the ancient Russian style, is famous for its interior decoration. Its numerous domes were decorated with special coloured tiles, enamel, copper and wrought iron. The restorers have particularly magnificent panels on biblical subjects.

The church, which is one of the highest buildings in the city, was badly damaged by sea artillery shelling during the siege from 1941 to 1944. It has now been decided to restore it to house a museum of Russian mosaic. For the first time, mosaic appeared in Russia's art with the adoption of Christianity from Byzantium.

Computer researches Bach's music

Programmes to analyse music have been devised by specialists at Latvian State University. The musical material is encoded in computer language, which enables the computer to analyse the structure of the piece into very fragments, described as "motives". Further statistical processing of the musical notation has allowed, for instance, to introduce corrections into some patterns of tunes in the art of great composers like Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart and Schubert.

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30,000-YEAR-OLD METEOR

The Soviet collection of restorers has acquired to "Northernmost" item. Called "Chaukski", it was sent to the Meteor Committee from the Arctic settlement of Komsomolsky in the Chukotka Autonomous District (the Far East). It was discovered by M. Osaulenko, a worker at the local enamel factory when he was searching gold and iron ore in a depth of eight metres.

Thanks to Osaulenko's vigilance, the scientists have taken possession of the 172nd "starry stone" found in the country. The find is valuable to scientists as it weighs two kilograms and is nearly thirty thousand years old. The iron meteorite has a special interest because it has not rusted at all. Having fallen into the sea, it had laid as if in a mummy. The sand buried all access to oxygen, thus saving it intact.

Curtains up

Natalya KUROVA

In one of his recent interviews well-known Italian artistic director, Federico Fellini, spoke about the wonderful moments of silence to dark auditoriums just before the curtains go up and performances begin. Each time different. What will they be like before the curtain goes up? It is a mystery both for the people responsible for the production, the casts and the audiences. Reciprocal contact, spiritual dialogues — if it is destined to materialize — can infuse life in the text and action on stage. In this dialogue between the theatre and the audience the topic is suggested by the theatre. What is suggested influences the discussion, the reaction of the spectators, their interest in what they see. In other words, success largely depends on the repertoire.

So, what is the repertoire going to be like this season? Will there be something interesting?

At Moscow theatres the new season (1983-1984) continues the tendencies typical of the past, of each and every season in Soviet theatres. Work will continue on modern Soviet plays, people will be offered some of the best plays written abroad, and there will be classics.

Last season it was Chekhov and Dostoyevsky that were in vogue ("The Idiot", "The Gambler", "Uncle Vanya"). This season theatres have "launched an attack" on Shakespeare: "Macbeth" is being rehearsed by two companies — the Soviet Army Theatre and the Taganka Drama Theatre. "Hamlet" will be staged by the Lenin Komsomol Theatre under the guidance of artistic director Gleb Panilov, a well-known film director, who is making a debut on the theatre stage.

The main concern of the theatres, however, is Soviet drama. From the continuing campaign of artistic director and actors that there are only a few modern plays worth staging, one may make this conclusion: it is not that the plays are few and far between, it is the fact that many more are needed. Each artistic director, rehearsing a production, always thinks of what he is going to do tomorrow. As far as the new season is concerned, Moscow audiences will see new works by such famous authors as Alexei Arbuzov, Alexander Volodin, Edward Radzinsky. Each has created his own style and world in which our contemporaries exist. Their characters can be full of great and lofty ideas and yet down-to-earth. Some are kind and others are evil — and they all have their passions, emotions, dreams that have sometimes failed to materialize. All have daily cares and work, thoughts and deeds. Their life may give rise to different emotions — a whole gamut ranging from sympathy to protest. Surely there will be fiery discussions. But as one is in the auditorium, will remain indifferent. This never happens when people see plays written by these authors.

There is yet something else this season: new names. Young authors will represent modern drama. (By the way, a play written by one of the founders of this genre Alexander Misharin, "In Connection with a Change of Job", will be staged by the Moscow Art Theatre. Discussion of routine, private and even family problems will continue. They are also essential, since they greatly influence our life. Plays written by novices, for instance, Vladimir Pozdnyakov, "Last Visitor", deal with it. Dostoyevsky is a journalist from St. Petersburg. Another play, "Subject to Discussion", is written by Alexander Kostikov, a playwright from Siberia.

WEATHER AS EARTHQUAKE INDICATOR

Meteorological forecasts have become a practically new source of information about imminent underground "stomachs" in the Tajik Republic. Using this data at the Institute of Seismic Research and Construction and Seismology of the Tajik Academy of Sciences, they have developed a method of forecasting the occurrence of earthquakes. It is based on natural disasters. It is based on interdependence of radiation originating in the seismic focus of earthquakes and atmospheric phenomena.

Under the "Prognost" (Forecast) programme all-round research into seismic storm fore-runners is being carried out, which has helped obtain exact forecasts of several strong seismic shocks in recent years.

FINDS ON MOUNT MITRIDAT

The foundation and part of the pedestal of a classical temple, which rose in the centre of the capital of the ancient Bosphorus kingdom (Panticapaeum) have been found on Mount Mitridat in Kerch (the Crimean Peninsula) on the Black Sea coast. They were discovered by an archaeological expedition of the Moscow Pushkin Fine Arts Museum.

According to scientists, this structure was specially honoured by local inhabitants. Its remains were preserved in a layer of clay which protected the temple from further destruction. Also at the site of excavations were a large number of pictures of characters from classical mythology — Apollo, Aphrodite, Dionysus and Hercules engraved on terracotta.

Every year the process of excavations alters a few ancient ideas about the life of ancient Panticapaeum. The remains of towers, fortresses, a public building and even a whole street have already been found. All this will form part of an archaeological-architectural complex to be set up in these places.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NEW CONSTITUTION — NEW GUARANTEES

In more than 60 years of its existence the Soviet state has had three Constitutions. The first was adopted in 1918, the second in 1936 and the current — in 1977. With every new Constitution the range of rights and freedoms, guaranteed for the citizens of this country, has been increasing. To corroborate this statement (ZVSE-TIA writes that the 1977 Constitution proclaimed the right of the Soviet people to work. This was a right to guaranteed job paid for in conformity with the nature and quality of the work done. The right to work was assured by the socialist organization of national economy, by the steady growth of productive forces in the Soviet society, by eliminating the factors leading to economic crisis and by liquidating unemployment. This in just 18 years after the first Constitution had been adopted, the newspaper further notes, the Soviet state deemed it possible to firmly proclaim that the closure of labour exchanges several years earlier was definite and irreversible.

In the new Soviet Constitution adopted in 1977, the right to work was assured by new guarantees, specifically the choice of profession, occupation, job according to one's calling, ability, professional training, education, and with due account of state requirements. The right to free professional training, advancement of skills, acquisition of new professions was also introduced.

MAKING SUN ON EARTH!

The most difficult task that has confronted scientists through the history of science is how to control and utilize the nuclear reaction. Its solution would mean tapping a practically boundless source of energy.

Academician Boris Kodomtsev, Director of the plasma physics department of the I. V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, writes in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA about the need to pool the efforts of scientists in different countries to solve this problem and mentions the construction of an international thermonuclear reactor as a possible way out. This idea was first proposed in 1978 by Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Yevgeny Velikhov, of the International Atomic Energy Agency on behalf of the Soviet Government.

In 1979, the Agency set up team of Soviet, West European, US, and Japanese scientists working at the Agency since. The group has produced a theoretical project of a thermonuclear reactor based on a formula suggested by Soviet scientists. The international team have come to the conclusion that the existing scientific and technological potential is sufficient for the creation of a thermonuclear reactor. This project can become a reality given a relevant decision by the participating sides.

ANCIENT CITY BUILT BY CONTEMPORARY MASTERS

Novgorod fascinates newcomers with its original architectural ensembles, writes STROYBELNAYA GAZETA (Construction Newspaper), although during the 1941-45 Great Patriotic War the German invaders practically razed to the ground this ancient Russian city. In 1945 immediately after the war on architectural restoration work was set up in the city which represented at that time continuous ruins and debris.

It was exactly in Novgorod that unique methods of restoring ruined monuments of ancient architecture were developed to give new lease of life to seemingly irretrievably lost masterpieces by ancient masters and artists.

The newspaper gives the following example. From

the Saviour Church in Kovalevo, which dates back to the 14th century, only the foundation and part of the wall were left. Only a meagre of tiny spolia remained of phantoms with unique frescoes. And still this church was assembled once, literally brick-by-brick. What is more, artists Valentina and Alexander Grekov managed, in 20 years of painstaking work, to restore 150 square metres of frescoes — splinters to splinters, crevices to crevices, fracture to fracture.

In all the Novgorod workshop, in the 40 years of its existence, has saved in the region more than 150 masterpieces of ancient Russian culture and art for future generations.

A TEACHER'S THREE COMMANDMENTS

What qualities should a good teacher possess? An answer to this question is the subject of an article in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

At a news conference, a Soviet educationalist, Doctor of Psychology Sholva Amosovskiy, asked why he believed to be the main thing when teaching children. Among the most important qualities he mentioned the ability to respect the pupil, to find a spiritual communion with him and the desire to make every child happy and confident in the process of education. He also spoke about three commandments which he has been trying to observe himself and believes they are very important for all those who work with children. The first one sounds something like this: Teacher, forget not that you are a man from the future. Your great mission is to make your pupils feel the boisterous life of tomorrow even today. The second commandment is: Believe in the moral and intellectual abilities of the Universe. Truly that each child is of boundless of a child. Believe in the third commandment: Think every day, every hour, every minute at contact with the child. Each teacher must be like a present which every child receives from you.

PROFILES

ROBERT ROZHDESTVENSKY

The idea of writing poems arose when I was about four years old. It has never subsided since then. However, I seldom feel like a poet, Robert Rozhdestvensky admitted once. Well, acknowledging his modesty he still restores justice: Robert Rozhdestvensky, now 53, belongs to the group of the most popular poets in the Soviet Union. He is the author of more than 50 collections of poetry translated into many languages of the USSR and other countries. Songs using his words are heard often over radio and TV and are popular with young people.

Rozhdestvensky displays a fiery temperament whenever social problems are concerned. Therefrom, possibly, comes his typical social awareness, powerful in its essence and affection. He is a citizen of his country.

Q: How can you explain your keen social sensitivity?

A: Years ago, Mikhail Svetlov, a brilliant Soviet poet, said: "Poetry is not a profession, it is a state of the human soul." This is why poetry is so important to me. I am convinced that creativity cannot be separated from the human counterpart. One cannot be indifferent to work and life. If this happens pseudo-literature will be the result. As far as I am concerned, it is possibly my social awareness that is the natural "state of my soul".

Q: What drives your poet?

A: My convictions, first and foremost. My conviction that our ideals are correct, our mode of life is good. This does not exclude short-coming in this life. I do not shut my eyes on them. I try, the best I can, to fight against them with the weapon that I can handle, I mean my pen.

Q: What do you understand by social awareness?

A: A real artist always shares the pains of his country and countrymen, the crucial problems of his time. I do not believe in "pure art" divorced from reality. In my stormy and stern epoch this is simply impossible. Today writers must possess the temperament of fighters. I mean primarily the major problem of our age — the threat of nuclear war that has overcast our planet. What can a writer do in such a situation? He has no tools or weapons or bombs, but he has a rather powerful weapon. Words.

Q: Let me come from global problems and great aims to down-to-earth life. Readers will be probably interested to learn something about you as a person. For instance, what do you like to do when you have some free time?

A: Oh, very many things. Music, for example. I do not mean my contacts with composers who write music to my poems. I love listening to music to general, and I also like variety music if it is good. I have musical education, by the way. When I was young I studied at a military music school. In one of my interviews I said earnestly that if it were not for poetry I would like to be a musician.

My second hobby is sport. Now I am only a fan, of course. When I was a student I had high grades in basketball, volleyball and boxing.

Q: Besides, for the past few years I have been raising a collection: everything linked with Moscow — prints, postcards, photos, guidebooks, and books. Everything.

Q: Have your children inherited your poetic gift or musical talent?

A: I don't think so. My two daughters do not write poems or play music. The elder is an interpreter, the younger goes to school.

Q: Well, and now the traditional question: what are you working on now?

A: As always, I am writing poems. You want me to specify? I don't think I shall. I have predicting results.

Our interviewer was
Viktoriya LAVRETSKAYA



Robert Rozhdestvensky.

THE HERMITAGE AWAITS VISITORS

What exhibitions will Leningraders and their guests be able to see in the near future?

This question is answered by Deputy Director of the State Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, V. Suslov.

The Hermitage has for a long time maintained fruitful relations with museums in France, particularly Le Louvre. Since October 10 we have had an exhibition "Edouard Manet in Eight Pictures from Orsay".

The Orsay Museum, run by Le Louvre, is housed at the former Orsay railway station. Its exhibits are 19th-century French paintings. The eight paintings by

Manet give one some idea about the various stages in the artistic career of this remarkable artist.

"Masterpieces of the Venetian Painting" is the name of an exhibition of 43 pictures from museums in Venice, Milan, Rome and other Italian cities. The visitors will be able to see Bellini, Veronese, Tintoretto, Titian, Mantegna and other artists from the school.

The exhibition, "The Medal Art of Finland" will open in October as well. Over the past few years, the medal art has been thriving in Finland largely under the influence of talented masters.



Guest performances of the Moscow Lenin Komsomol Theatre have been a success in Pirene (Greece). The company presents on the open-air stage one of its best plays — rock-opera "Juno and Ares" by A. Voznesensky and A. Rybakov. The work by the well-known collective headed by Mark Zakharov aroused great interest among Greek audiences.

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Future ventures at Pathé Cinéma

The shooting of a joint television serial "The Workers of the Sea" is going on in the Pathé Cinéma Studios in France. The film is being made under an agreement signed by the Soviet Radio and Television Committee and the Pathé Cinéma organization. Apart from several French film stars the cast includes a group of actors of the Georgian film studios in Tbilisi.

Pathé has been cooperating with Soviet film organizations for more than fifteen years. Their first joint venture was the documentary, "The Battle for Moscow", which won the first prize at a television film festival in Monte Carlo. Later, television films were made jointly about the battles for Stalingrad and Berlin as well as films about the Volga, Leningrad and the Battle of Poltava.

Several years ago, "The Life of Borzoi", suggested by the Soviet Committee, was gloriously and successfully filmed both in the Soviet Union and France.

In another aspect of the cooperation, Pathé has been showing Soviet features in its viewing rooms, and several films made by Pathé are shown by Soviet television, including "Allez, le France!", "The Captain", etc.

This October, a deputy General Director of the Pathé Cinéma will come in the Soviet Union for talks. He intends to propose the joint filming of "Normandie-Niemen" and to invite Soviet film makers to take part to work on a serial on the Great French Revolution, the bicentennial of which is to be celebrated in 1989.

A SEASON OF GUEST PERFORMANCES AND PREMIERES

By tradition the Bolshoi Theatre opened its 210th season with Mikhail Glinka's opera "Ivan Susanin". Its first ballet presentation on October 16 will be Adam's "Giselle" at the Kramlin Palace of Congresses.

The present season started off a month later than usual, said Bolshoi and Palace of Congresses director-general, Stanislav Lushin, for this time we attended the cultural programme of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow and in September the "Elaion" Theatre company performed on our stage.

While Muscovites applauded the visitors from the shores of the Baltic, a large group of our ballet masters got a warm welcome in Australia and New Zealand. In several days' time they will set out for Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Argentina and Brazil, while our opera company will go to Yugoslavia.

Yet this still guest performance programme will not preclude us from staging new productions. The first of them, to be held in late November, will be the ballet "The Lady with the Dog" based on a short story by the great Russian writer Anton Chekhov. It is set to music by Rodion Shchedrin and produced by Maya Plisetskaya who will also dance the lead.

There will also be a production, jointly with the Moscow Ballet School, of the children's ballet "Timur and His Team" to

music by Vladimir Agapkin. The same title by Agapkin is scheduled with the USSR, representing a show of its music at the Moscow International Trade Centre and or young choreographers and He has already produced one-act ballets for us.

By tradition we will start the season by going to strength with guest performances in Kirghizia.

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Top Team Sweden in Moscow

By Association of major companies in Värmland and Sweden, Top Team Sweden, has been established to establish close contacts with the USSR, representing a show of its music at the Moscow International Trade Centre and or young choreographers and He has already produced one-act ballets for us.

Among the firms attending the present symposium are both old-timers and newcomers to the Soviet market. Today, we want not just to trade but are eager to understand Soviet trading pattern. Thus, for instance, during Top Team Sweden Days in Karstad Soviet specialists are invited, at our request, on their planned economy system and features of Soviet state-operated foreign trade.

The ZETAB firm which has been doing business with the USSR since 1928, selling various types of wire with a high carbon content. We are happy with our cooperation, for the capacity of the Soviet market enables us to sell large batches of goods at a time, he stressed.

The KMW AB firm has also been long in business with the USSR. Our cooperation started in the '30s, said its Vice-President Erik Berg, and we have since sold to the Soviet Union equipment for many pulp-and-

paper combines, for instance, the one to Ust-Iliya. At this symposium we would like to offer Soviet specialists our new processes for the paper-making industry.

Netalys IZYUMOVA

Protocol signed

In Warsaw a protocol has been signed on the results of coordination by the Soviet Union and Poland of their state development plans for 1989-90.

Basic directions of cooperation between the two countries have been agreed upon for 1989-90. On several other things the agreement even covers a longer period. Mutual goods deliveries have also been determined. The volume of goods turnover between the two countries will increase almost 1.5-fold as compared with the current five-year period (1980-85). An understanding has been reached on cooperation in completing the construction of several enterprises in Poland: on modernization, reconstruction and building of new projects and joint enterprises in both countries. Direct links between factories and plants in both countries will be further expanded.

Contacts and contracts

The 3rd meeting of the CMEA Committee on Cooperation in Machine-Building was held recently in Sofia, Bulgaria. Several agreements dealing with certain priority cooperation problems were signed. They provide for specialized and cooperative production and mutual deliveries in 1986-90 of important machine-building items, including highly productive metal-cutting lathes, milling machines, equipment for woodworking and furniture-making industries, etc.

Talks on the prospects and the state of Soviet-Algerian trade have been held at the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry in Moscow. After the talks the two sides signed a protocol on trade for 1986-1990. The document provides for considerable increase in the volume of mutual deliveries of Soviet and Algerian goods.

A representative office of the Soga firm is located in Moscow. Among its shareholders are the Soviet foreign trade associations Medexport and Sojuzkhtimexport, as well as the French Gohert enterprise. Its president, director-general of the French side, Albert Gohert, says:

In 15 years of our firm's existence its annual turnover has increased 25-fold. We trade in chemical products, pharmaceuticals, essential oils, perfumery

and cosmetic goods. We sell on the world market Soviet vaccines and preparations, medicinal raw materials, and deliver medicines of West European make to the Soviet Union. Commercial contacts and mutual deliveries of goods is an important activity of Soga but not the sole component. We extensively participate in scientific research as well. For example, some time ago a symposium was successfully held jointly by Soga and the Bakulev Institute of Cardiac and Vascular Surgery. French and Soviet surgeons shared their experience in developing artificial mitral valves.

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